

editor was. Dr. Wolstein discusses certain aspects of the topics of resistance, regression, transference, countertransference and the shared experience of analyst and patient. The main point would seem to be that the countertransference reactions of the analyst should receive far more attention by analyst and patient than is customary, to the end that their shared, unique experience can be focused upon. He also stresses the importance of attention to and support of the developmental capacities of the patient. It would have helped understanding if Dr. Wolstein had provided more clinical examples so that it would be possible to see just what the important differences in practice are as compared to more orthodox psychoanalysis. This book is definitely not suitable for the general medical reader, not only because of the distortions noted above, but also because understanding it requires a good deal of background in the psychoanalytic literature.

ADRIENNE APPLEGARTH, M.D.

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BRAIN FUNCTION—Proceedings of the First Conference, 1961—Cortical Excitability and Steady Potentials, Relations of Basic Research to Space Biology. Sponsored by the Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, in collaboration with the American Institute of Biological Sciences and with the support of the U.S. Air Force Systems Command. Mary A. B. Brazier, Editor. UCLA Forum in Medical Sciences: Number 1. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1963. (Publication date—1964) 390 pages, \$10.00.

The terms of reference for this conference was to explore the knowledge and meaning of steady potential changes, which can be recorded between the cortical surface and indifferent structures. Recent study has led to the consideration that this electrical sign may be an important indicator of cortical excitability. The meaning of negative or positive shifts in terms of underlying mechanisms, such as ion transport, transmitter substances, membrane changes along with microstructure and microchemistry of the brain was explored.

These were the basic considerations, but the prime reason for having the conference was the recognition of a need to understand how man's brain will be affected by the stresses of air space life, and to this end attention was focused on the Steady Potentials. The position of the significance of Steady Potentials may be best presented in the words of Dr. Purpura, who in his excellent paper, "Review and Critique," stated, "For despite claims that the measurement of cortical steady potentials may provide important information on the functional activity of the brain, one cannot help but wonder precisely what kind of information is imparted by the data."

The Proceedings do afford a readily accessible means of seeing the interests of the foremost workers in this particular field. However, it is a field of considerable restriction at the present time and of interest only to a small number of neurophysiologists. It is unlikely that this book will be of interest to more than a certain number of neurophysiologists, neurochemists, and neurological physicians interested in neurophysiology.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.

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CIBA FOUNDATION STUDY GROUP NO. 18—Brain-Thyroid Relationships with Special Reference to Thyroid Disorders. Edited by Margaret P. Cameron, M.A., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A. In honour of Professor S. Artunkal. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1964. 117 pages, \$1.95.

The reading of the proceedings of a study group in which the recent advances in the subject to be discussed are presented in summarized, followed by individual pa-

pers and by long question and answer periods (questions to which at present there are no answers, though they reveal the directions of thoughts concerning these questions) is a delightful exercise and also an excellent introduction to current thinking, recent research, and projected efforts. This little collection fits beautifully into such a background. It is excellent and brings one up to the present in the research activities on brain-thyroid relationships which are pertinent.

The subsequent papers in themselves do not attempt to present a comprehensive account of brain-thyroid relationships, but rather deal with specific aspects, such as the function of the hypothalamus in regulation of pituitary-thyroid activity, hypothalamic temperature and thyroid activity, effect of thyroid hormones on brain differentiation, longitudinal study of intelligence quotient in treated congenital hypothyroidism, and psychological studies in hyperthyroidism. This small book, containing the Proceedings of Study Group No. 18 will not only be of interest to endocrinologists, neurologists, and psychiatrists, but also to the whole discipline of medicine. I would also consider this a very useful piece of reading material for students who have the interest to read further along these lines.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN RADIATION THERAPY—Volume III—Edited by Franz Buschke, M.D., Professor of Radiology, University of California School of Medicine; Chief of the Section of Therapeutic Radiology, University of California Hospitals, San Francisco, California. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1965. 242 pages, \$14.50.

This small monograph by 15 contributors summarizes certain aspects of radiotherapy in recent years.

The general tone of the monograph is set by the article "Present status of combined radiation therapy and chemotherapy" by Kligerman, who stresses that "Throughout the current review, the most glaring deficiency was failure to have control patients." He reports previously unpublished investigations leading to the conclusion that his group was unable to find any evidence of increased effectiveness of radiation when 5 FU is added simultaneously. Similarly, he cites studies showing that the case for therapeutic synergism for actinomycin D has not been made. He feels that at the present time no proven drug exists by which radiation may be augmented.

Vaeth reports a series of patients who developed radiation myelitis following the use of megavoltage therapy in the neck and upper mediastinum.

Dalley (of the Royal Marsden Hospital) discusses radiotherapy in malignant tumors of the temporal bone and observes that "Kilocurie telecobalt units and linear accelerators are potentially dangerous apparatus because of their large depth dose, and the proximity of both orbits and the brain to the tumor region."

Lenz summarizes a long experience with radiotherapy of mammary cancer, reports long-term results obtained with orthovoltage, and notes that survival was the same as that obtained in a subsequent megavoltage series. He cites the one beautifully controlled study of Kaae and Johansen of Denmark which showed that simple mastectomy plus radical postoperative radiotherapy yields the same survival rate as extended radical mastectomy, with a slightly lower local recurrence rate. (The equally beautiful controlled study of orthovoltage and megavoltage in the treatment of cancer of the cervix published by Paterson of Manchester last year is not noted in this monograph—a rather curious omission. This study showed that the three-year cure rate in Stage II cancer of the cervix was significantly better with orthovoltage than with megavoltage.)

The chapter on "Radiation therapy in childhood" by Darte of Canada is up-to-date and informative. This author recommends conventional therapy (orthovoltage) for most patients with Wilms' Tumors, combined as a rule with appropriate abdominal surgery. He also uses radiation of the same energy range for retinoblastoma.

The full flowering of Parkinson's Law is illustrated in the staff requirements recommended by Kaplan for clinical investigative programs in radiotherapy. This author also fails to mention the notable examples completed and the standards set by the Manchester group. Finally, there are useful chapters on statistical evaluation of the results of treatment of cancer by Phillips and on education of medical students by Kramer. One senses the unexpressed conclusion that radiation therapy should be taught to medical students much as surgical therapy is taught . . . along with and as a part of the general training program and not as a separate exercise in oncology alone. Indeed, the observations endorse the report of the Council on Medical Education (J.A.M.A., 192:142, May 10, 1965) that "The great need in this country is still for the physician trained in all aspects of the specialty of radiology." Most parts of the country neither need nor can support a separate radiation therapist. The results in most forms of treatable human cancer are as good if not better in the hands of the general radiologist as compared to the results obtained by the physician limiting his practice exclusively to radiation therapy of cancer.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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BRAIN TUMORS—Their Biology and Pathology—Second American Edition, based on the Fourth German Edition—K. J. Zulch, M.D., Professor of Neurology, University of Cologne, and Head, Department of General Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Brain Research. Translated by Alan B. Rothballer, M.D., M.Sc., Associate Professor of Neurological Surgery and of Anatomy, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and Visiting Neurosurgeon, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, New York, N.Y.; and Jerzy Olszewski, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Neuropathology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1965. 326 pages, \$11.00.

Eight years have elapsed between the first and the second American edition of this most useful book. The author has deleted nothing from the first edition but has added sections to bring it up to date in terms of the contributions that have been made on the subject since 1957.

The additions deserve comment:

The International Union against Cancer classification is reproduced and the author offers a scale of increasing malignancy of the major types of intracranial tumor. The section on the genesis of experimental tumors is expanded, especially as it concerns the gliomas and the concept of immune responses against transplanted tumors. The significance of hereditary factors is recognized in a modest expansion of that section. The subdivision on "Accident and Brain Tumors" has been appropriately renamed "Trauma and Brain Tumors." The new data on the spontaneous occurrence of brain tumors in animals is included in an addition to that subdivision and a brief concluding comment is added to the chapter on the pathogenesis of brain tumors.

Among the additions to the statistical data is a section on the epidemiology of brain tumors in man. The chapter dealing with the gross and microscopic appearance adds paragraphs dealing with the histochemistry of tumor and the short section on tissue culture contains a welcome supplementation. A section on delayed radiation necrosis of the brain is timely, and a new section on electron-microscopy of brain tumors is included although this is not as extensive as it might have been. In the interest of maintaining the size of the volume very close to that

of the original edition, this brevity may be excused. The section on brain edema is also expanded briefly, but this complex problem cannot be dealt with in depth and the balanced emphasis in the volume be retained.

Certain histologic refinements are offered from which the astroblastoma category has been discarded. Recent data have also been added to the chapter on the origin of the Schwann cells. Another expanded section is that pertaining to the reticulum cell sarcoma.

It is regrettable that some of the most recent monographs cannot have been included in the expanded series of references. Also the recent information on identification of pituitary cell types using newer histologic techniques has not been covered. A supplemental bibliography has been added as a second part to the references cited in the first edition and includes those occurring in the years between editions.

In general, this book remains the most useful survey of brain tumors. It should be on the shelf of everyone dealing with clinical neurological problems. It is a "must" for those in training in the clinical neurological sciences and it is a ready reference to the neuropathologist, the neurosurgeon and the neurologist. It has value in providing an understanding to the other practitioners of medicine and perpetuates the value of the first edition. The second edition represents a brief supplementation in strategic areas without any deletions from the first.

W. EUGENE STERN, M.D.

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SYNOPSIS OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHIATRY—Third Edition—George A. Ulett, B.A., M.S., M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry (St. Louis), University of Missouri School of Medicine; Director, Division of Mental Diseases for the State of Missouri; and D. Wells Goodrich, M.D., Chief, Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md. The C. V. Mosby Company, Saint Louis, 1965. 299 pages, \$6.75.

This little handbook is designed as a brief psychiatric text to serve as a quick reference for residents, interns, medical students, nurses and general practitioners. It is small, concisely written and color tagged into three sections—history taking and diagnostic procedures, clinical syndromes and therapeutic measures. It fulfills its stated purpose in an eclectic manner. The authors mention that the book has been criticized by some reviewers as "too organic" and by others as "too psychoanalytic." This reviewer would tend to agree with the view that it leans in the organic direction.

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SURGERY OF THE BILIARY PASSAGES AND THE PANCREAS—Walter Hess, Privatdozent Dr. med., Zurich; Dozent of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Basle, Switzerland; formerly Professor of Surgery, Medical School, University of Alexandria, Egypt. Translated from the German by Heinrich Lamm, Dr. med., F.A.C.S., Harlingen, Texas. Operative Drawings by Ingrid Schaumburg. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1965. 638 pages, \$25.00.

In this volume, surgery of the biliary-pancreatic system is subjected to an encyclopedic review. The author's personal experience with 1,654 "biliary patients" in his European practice, his extensive research in this field, and his early interest in radiomammometry give him claim to a certain degree of authority on this subject.

The first part of the book is devoted to an extensive review of normal anatomy and its variations, and to normal and pathological physiology. In addition a long chapter is devoted to the refined intra-operative diagnostic techniques of cholangiography, pancreatography, cholechochoscopy, and radiomammometry. Throughout these